THE GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. VI. ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836. No. 37.

Published by Luther Tucker.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836.

Quince Borer.

We have received from Alexander Ross of Hudson, an insect, accompanied with the following statement:—"It was taken from a quince tree this spring, by Mr. L. W. Lawrence of this place, while splitting a quince tree that had been killed by the depredation of the worm. He found three or four in the chrysalis state; he saved one of them in a tumbler until it hatched, and is now what you see, which is no doubt the insect that destroys the quince."

The specimen sent us has sustained considerable injury by moths and by carrying. We have however been enabled to determine that it belongs to the genus Cerambyx of Linnæus, Latreille and others, but the species does not appear to be described in any work we have examined. The following is a description of it. Antennæ with ten joints, tapering gradually towards the point, head white, except a light brown spot upon the crown, one of the same color behind each eye, and two very small diverging oblong spots upon the front; eyes very dark brown; labrum brown at the base, yellowish white on the upper surface at the extremity; mandibles white at base, black at the extremity; thorax yellowish brown above with two broad longitudinal white lines, white beneath; elytra yellowish brown above, with two longitudinal white lines along the middle of each, these are a continuation of the white lines on the thorax; all the lower part of the body hoary white.

The author of the article CERAMBYX in Rees' Cyclopedia, speaking of the genus at large, says, "In the larva state, they resemble soft, oblong, slender worms, with a shelly head, furnished with strong jaws, and six feet on the anterior part. They live principally in trees, the inner part of which they bore through, reducing the wood to powder, and undergo their changes from the larva to the pupa, and thence to the perfect state, in the cavities which they bore."

Our correspondent suggests that the quince borer and the insect which eats the bark at the root of peach trees, are identical; this is however not the case. The peach insect is the *Egeria persica*, and belongs to the order Lepidoptera, while the Cerambyx belongs to the order Coleoptera.*

* The borer penetrates the wood, while the peach worm only eats the inner bark. The latter is consequently much more easily cut out with a knife.

One of the best ways of getting rid of the borer, is to draw it out of the hole it has made by inserting a flexible barbed wire. The tree should therefore be occasionally watched in order to detect their presence.

Size of Farms.

Farming, when it is carried on merely as a money making business, to be most profitable, requires farms of such size as to furnish regular employment to the head farmer and all the hands in such a way as to make the greatest return of their labor at the least expense. This can only be effected on farms of considerable size. The immense advantage of a regular division of labor is shown in all extensive manufactories, where extraordinary expedition in the various operations is attained, by allotting each department to separate individuals. For division of labor to be effected in farming, farms of considerable size are required, or where several hands can be constantly employed to advantage. Where farms are very small, and one man does the whole labor, it cannot be executed at so small an expense as when the work is divided.

The productions of a farm should not be confined to one or two articles; the farmer should not be principally a wheat grower, nor a drover, nor a shepherd, but should attend nearly equally to all these different branches. When the business is thus varied, too much work does not occur at one time, nor too little for the employment of the hands at another. This variety of business is also necessary to the improvement and enriching of the soil—to the production and application of manure, and to maintaining the benefits of rotation in crops. But it cannot be advantageously adopted on very small farms, as there would be a great waste of ground, and a great expense of material, for partition fences, and a loss of time by attention to a great number of small crops.

Another disadvantage of small farms is, that labor saving machinery cannot be so profitably used on them; for where these are expensive, and the quantity of work they perform is small, the interest on them is a heavy drawback on the profits of the farm.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there is not one farmer in a hundred who has not more land than he can cultivate in the best possible manner; or to speak more correctly, there is not one in a hundred who has sufficient additional capital to carry on profitably all the operations of the farm. A farmer must be able to expend a large sum in addition to what he does in paying for his land, if he expects to make money by the business. But instead of this, the common practice is, to expend all the additional capital which is realized by farming, in purchasing *more land.* Instead of doing this, it would be much better for the farmer to *sell* a part of what he first had, if this is the only way for obtaining additional capital for carrrying on his operations.

We will suppose the case of a farmer commencing business with five thousand dollars; if, with one half this sum he buys a farm of fifty acres, and with the other half he improves it to a high state of fertility, he will do far better than if he should purchase a hundred acres, and have no further means of improving it or of performing the work upon it in the most advantageous manner. Most land, by a judicious expenditure to the amount of its cost upon it, may have its productiveness increased four fold, and its profits to an almost incalculable amount; if therefore a farmer can raise from fifty acres, twice the amount of produce that he does from a hundred acres, he will not only receive twice as much for it, but he will be able to raise this amount with even less than one half the labor that he does from the hundred acres, because land in good condition is much more easily tilled than that in poor condition. Thus, with only fifty acres, he would, in fact, experience the advantages of large farms to a far greater extent than if he should purchase a hundred acres.

Expense of Cutting and Curing Hay.

In a recent conversation with a friend, who is an excellent farmer, he stated that he had cut and stacked one hundred and twenty tons of hay the present season, at an expense of only eighty-one cents a ton. And had precautions been previously taken to render the surface of the meadow even, he is confident that the cost would have been twelve and a half cents a ton less than was actually the case. He attributes his success to the use of the revolving rake, the hay sweep,* and the banishment of all intoxicating drinks from his fields. His method of operation was to commence early in the morning with several hands, and mow till about two o'clock in the afternoon, boys being employed during that time in stirring and spreading the hay; at two o'clock, one of the hands with a boy, commenced raking; at the same time two other boys mount the two horses attached to the sweep, and draw the newly raked hay to the stack; two or three pitchers throw it on the stack as fast as drawn, where it is received and laid by the stacker with his assistant. We visited the meadow in the afternoon at four o'clock; part of two stacks, containing at that time at least four tons each, had been built in this way since two o'clock. When the stack becomes so much elevated above the ground as to render it difficult to pitch to such a height, a wagon load of hay is drawn to one side of the stack, and the hay pitched from the ground upon it, from which it is again pitched upon the stack. The work thus goes on without interruption, and nearly as rapidly as before, and it only requires the addition of one or two hands on the load.

Deep Ploughing

Prevents injury from *drouth*, by allowing the roots to strike deeply, while if they only extended on the surface, the plants would perish from a want of moisture.

Deep ploughing prevents *drowning* of plants,

* Described in the Gen. Far. page 201 of the current volume.

because a heavy rain, by sinking in a deep soil, and diffusing itself through it, does not so much affect it; while a shallow one would be surcharged and flooded.

But deep ploughing may materially injure land, if a barren subsoil is thrown up and mixed with the more fertile soil at the surface; when therefore a shallow soil is to be deepened, it must be accompanied with a due application of manure.

The Catalpa.

(*Catalpa cordifolia.*)

This most elegant flowering tree, we believe, has not generally succeeded in the Genesee Country; for though it agrees well with the soil, and withstands our ordinary winters, yet there are seasons of extraordinary severity in which it perishes down to the root, with perhaps but few exceptions. Such was the case with one of ours within the last year. It had acquired the height of twelve feet, and the wood seemed so well matured, that we considered it out of danger. We should greatly regret our loss, were it not that we have another tree of the same kind and much larger which no winter has yet materially damaged, and which every summer has decorated with magnificent panicles of beautiful flowers.

A few weeks ago, we heard one of our friends remark to a traveler that he only knew of two Catalpa trees in the county which perfectly endured the climate. This induced us to consider why one of ours should be hardy when the other was killed to the ground, though only at the distance of four rods. The latter stands on common soil; and we soon recollected that the former, which has escaped so remarkably, stands on gravel not less than two feet thick, which was thrown out of the cellar when it was dug. we do not believe that the house has afforded it any essential protection.

If this circumstance is the sole cause of its *hardiness*, it will be in the power of every freeholder to have his grounds embellished by this tree. A few cart loads of gravel, thrown down on the surface, and molded into easy slopes in every direction from the center, which the tree ought to occupy,—will be all that is necessary to ensure its safety against inclement seasons

In our current volume, page 131, under the head of "Azalea indica," may be found the report of experiments which show that some shrubs or trees which perish in winter on damp soils, become hardy when set out on dry rock work. As another confirmation of this doctrine, we may mention that the Holly which on our heavy loam has had its leaves destroyed every winter by the cold, appears to be quite hardy in A. Rowe's Nursery in the town of Greece. The Holly there stands on dry or gravelly ground; and we cherish the hope that this beautiful evergreen, as well as the more elegant *Acacia julibrissin*, may be made to endure our winters simply by planting them on *artificial subsoils.*

Tool's Indian Rare-Ripe.

About four years ago a correspondent furnished us with scions of an apple tree which he called "Tool's Indian Rare-Ripe." This season, the branches which have sprung from those grafts,—bear fruit; and it is nothing more nor less than Prince's *Sine qua non.* Are we then to conclude that those two apples are synonymous? The description of the Indian Rare-Ripe, given in our first volume at page 92, *by that correspondent*, agrees well with the *Sine qua non.*

Can any of our readers oblige us by throwing light on this subject?

Summer Flowers.

(*In a letter of the 31st ult.*)

Malope grandiflora is only a variety of the well known *M. trifidi;* but the flowers are of a much darker red with a more silky luster; and according to my taste, decidedly more beautiful.

Two papers of seeds, one marked "Mirabilis tricolor," and the other "New Scarlet Mirabilis," —have produced nothing but the common red Marvel of Peru,—a flower much inferior in beauty to the variegated sorts. Such carelessness, if something more reprehensible is not to be ascribed to those who mark seeds in this manner,—is in a fair way to bring the trade into discredit; and it is for the interest as well as it is the duty of every honest seedsman to discourage such practices as much as possible.

From a commercial florist who raises his own seeds, I received three papers marked as follows: "Pentstemen pulchella," "Pentstemen rosea," and "Pentstemen atropurpurea." According to the acknowledged rules of botanical nomenclature, these names ought to indicate three distinct species; and under this impression I received them; but when the plants came into flower, the whole three resolved themselves into one species (*P. pulchella*) with scarcely even a shade of color to distinguish them from one another. Impositions of this kind however, will work their own cure.

Maurandya semperflorens I suspect is nothing more than a variety of *M. barclayana* with light red flowers.

Nemophila signifies a plant that loves the shade; and mine have grown in vegetable mold screened from hot sunshine. *N. insignis*, as the latter name implies, has an *admirable* flower, a fine blue with a white center, such as the eye rests on with delight. I have nothing more delicately beautiful. It is a small plant however, eight or ten inches high, many stems rising from one root, and garnished with divided or pinnatifid leaves. I presume it is an annual. This suggestion may also extend to *N. phacelioides* which has received the same culture and treatment. It is very similar in appearance though a stronger plant. Loudon speaks of "its bright blue flowers," but mine are a light blue or pale purple; and though it yields to the former in beauty, it is still very fine.

Petunia phœnicia resembles *P. nyctaginiflora* except in the color of its flower which is red. It is quite an ornament to the border.

Centaurea elongata is remarkable for the lateral extent of its branches. The flowers are pale purple, not particularly fine, and among choice plants it would hardly find a place. It is marked in Loudon as a perennial, but the Encyclopædia of Plants contains many errors, and I suspect that this is one of the number.

Rudbeckia amplexicaulis exceeds every other species that I have seen of this genus, in delicacy of leaf, and could claim no kin with them were it not for its flower, which is yellow. It is an annual.

The Pecan.

(*Carya olivæformis.*)

In the fall of the year 1823, we received a box of fruit trees from the neighborhood of New York; and among them was one marked "Pecan," charged at fifty cents. It struck us at the time that it greatly resembled the bitter or pignut hickory, but we thought it so unlikely that any such mistake could be made, that we planted it; and very seldom bestowed even a thought upon it, twelve years passed away before it fruited—bearing nothing but the bitter hickory nut.

We shall present no bill for damages, to which we are equitably entitled; but the difference between a bearing tree of the Pecan and of the bitter nut, which is a nuisance to the ground, is no trifle.

The Irish Peach Apple.

A tree of this variety, which we procured of Buel & Wilson about three years ago, has borne perhaps fifteen or twenty apples; and on comparing the fruit with Lindley's description in his "Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden," we have no doubt of its genuineness. If we may judge from the result of one season however, we should say it was not well suited to our climate. There is a bitterness, such as sometimes occurs in apples that have been deprived of their due nourishment, which renders all its other good qualities unavailing; yet our tree is in good condition. Possibly it may do better another year. If it should continue unfit for *table fruit* however, it may be appropriated to feeding the pigs, and its *earliness* will increase its value for this purpose. It promises to be a good bearer.

Refuse Wool as Manure.

We have heretofore spoken of the extraordinary fertilizing properties of several animal substances, such as bones, horn, hoofs, hair, wool, &c. The following remarks on the uses of wool as manure, are from Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, and may be interesting and useful to many of our readers.

"One of the most surprising instances of fertile vegetation that I have ever seen, is that of a field in the neighborhood of Montpellier, belonging to a manufacturer of woolen blankets. The owner of this land causes it to be dressed every year with the sweepings of his workshops; and the harvests of corn and fodder it produces are astonishing.

"I saw, thirty years since, a wool merchant in Montpellier, who had placed his wash house for wool in the midst of a field, a great part of which he had transformed into a garden. In watering his vegetables, he had used no other water than that of the washings; and the beauty of his productions was so great, as to render his garden a place of general resort. The Genoese collect with care, in the south of France, all they can find of shreds and rags, to place at the foot of their olive trees."

According to Chaptal, that which renders the washings of wool so eminently fertilizing, is a fluid which the hairs of the wool transpire, which hardens upon the surface, but which is very

readily dissolved in water; consequently the water in which the wool has been washed contains enough to make it very valuable as manure. This fluid, according to Vauquelin, is a soapy substance, consisting of potash, with an excess of oily matter, and containing besides, some acetate of potash, a little carbonate and muriate of potash, and a scented animal matter.

The Seasons.

The remark is not unfrequently made, that for four or five years, the temperature has been gradually declining—that the seasons have been more unfavorable to crops in general, and corn in particular—that the summer months are much colder, and frosts more common—and that there is not as much thunder and lightning as formerly, while the aurora borealis is yearly becoming more frequent and constant. That some part of this statement is correct few will deny; for two or three years past there has been a general failure of the corn crops at the north, and the aurora has been noticed as of peculiar brilliancy and frequency, yet whether the general temperature has been lowered can only be determined by a reference to the temperature of former years. We have had the curiosity to look at the meteorological tables as given in the Farmer, and have copied the results, so far as seemed necessary to elucidate the question of annual temperature.

Year.	Average daily tem.	Inches of rain.
1831	48.38	26 9-10
1832	50. 1	24 3-10
1833	49. 6	22 6
1834	51. 0	18 1
1835	47. 5	24 1

From the foregoing, which is the Rochester temperature, it appears that the difference between the mean temperature of 1834 and 1835, is about four degrees in favor of the former, while the temperature of the latter is but one degree below that of 1831. For the three summer months, June, July and August, the temperature of the last five years is as follows:

	June.	July.	August.
1831	71.0	71.3	71.0
1832	70.3	74.0	70 5
1833	62.0	70.9	68.0
1834	65.0	76.0	73.0
1835	65.9	72.0	68.7
1836	66.0	72.	

From this table it appears that the temperature of last June, notwithstanding the "fourteen days north-easter," is but half a degree below the average temperature of that month for the last six years, which is 66½. For July the average is 72 for the five years, and the temperature of that month for this year is also 72. The first half of August would indicate a much lower average than usual, but the remainder may correct this.

It would seem, therefore, that the notion of a general diminution of temperature is groundless, though at Rochester, as well as in other places, the last year exhibited an unusually low mean temperature. Dr. Hildreth, at Marietta, Ohio, has stated the declination of mean temperature at that place for 1835 at four degrees below the mean of that climate, the average being 50.65. This it will be seen is about 3½ degrees above the Rochester temperature for the same year. Prevailing winds, and heavy or long continued rains, have a decided influence for the time, and as the steeple vanes this summer have become rusted into the north-east, it is to be presumed that the mean temperature will be lower than ordinary. Time however will determine. G.

Importation of Grain.

It appears from notices in various eastern and southern papers, that the inevitable deficit in the wheat crop has induced many of the millers to turn their attention to foreign grain. This is particularly the case with those at the south, from Baltimore to Richmond. At the latter place, the millers are offering two dollars, but as farmers do not incline to sell, it is evident the manufacturers of flour must and will look abroad for a supply. The duty on wheat is twenty cents, barley fifteen cents, and oats ten cents per bushel; corn and rye are free. The price of wheat in the Baltic and the Mediterranean is such that a decent profit can be realized by importation at present prices; and it is supposed that considerable quantities of Odessa or Black Sea wheat will also find its way to this country in the course of the year. The wheat crop in the western states is excellent, but will not make up the deficit at the east and south, after supplying the multitudes of emigrants who are pouring into the new states of the Mississippi Valley.

It appears from the Custom House books at New York, that the importations of grain during the first half of the present year, were 120,170 bushels of wheat, and 27,431 bushels of oats; and it was evident the wheat importation had but just commenced. The importation of rye had been probably as great as that of wheat, but as it is free, the number of bushels cannot be ascertained. The importation of grain to any considerable extent, is a new feature in the history of this country, and is a gentle hint to our farmers to adopt without delay the best methods of cultivating grain, as by so doing they will only be able to compete with the grain growers of the old world, who are able to obtain capital in the shape of labor at so cheap a rate. G.

The Geneseo Plaster.

In a late number of the Farmer was a notice, that a Mr. Moore, near Geneseo, was digging and using to a considerable extent, as plaster, a substance which many contended was merely a limestone formation. The gentleman who wrote the article, intimated that a similar note, with a specimen of the formation, had been sent to Professor Silliman, and in the last number of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," conducted by the Professor, the article is inserted, with the following note appended by the learned editor:

"Owing to a mixture of carbonate of lime with plaster of Paris, it is not uncommon that the latter effervesces. It is not difficult to decide which prevails. The substance being pulverized and mixed with diluted muriatic or nitric acid, will dissolve entirely if it is a pure carbonate of lime; if there is residuum, it may be plaster of Paris, or something else not soluble in the acids. The specimen sent to us by our correspondent was so treated, and indicated about half of carbonate of lime without plaster of Paris, but with a large clayey residuum."

It seems to be thus settled that the Geneseo plaster is no plaster at all, but the common formation of the region, embracing a rather larger portion of lime. Pure plaster, or as it is termed alabaster, will not effervesce, as perfect saturation is necessary to chrystalization. But it is rarely found in this state in our country—certainly not in any considerable quantities. The dark color which the plaster from Madison to Niagara in a greater or less degree possesses, is proof that it is not pure sulphate of lime, but contains more or less carbonate of lime, alumine, or earthy ingredients, which renders it thus impure. All that we have seen, unless pure chrystals, contains carbonate of lime, and of course will, when treated with acids, slightly effervesco. G.

Sales of Real Estate.—The sales made at the Eagle Tavern yesterday, were as follows:

A farm owned by Daniel Ball, situated at the junction of the Buffalo & Chili roads, containing 191 acres, was purchased by H. L. Stevens, Esq. at $100 per acre, $19,100.

A farm lying on both sides of the Buffalo road about one and a half miles from the city, fifty acres of which was bought by H. L. Stevens at $74 per acre, and the remaining 87 acres by S. G. Andrews at $70 per acre. Total for 137 acres, $9,790.

The "Favor Farm" of 40 acres, lying on the Buffalo Road one mile north of the city line, was purchased by Dr. Kelsy at $131 per acre. Total $5,240.

Fifty acres lying on the north side of the Buffalo road, three quarters of a mile from the city was struck off to Joseph Strong at $95 per acre, $4,500.

Sixty-six acres lying on the Buffalo road somewhat less than a mile from the city, to the same individual at $115 per acre, $7,650.

The sales of these parcels of land were terminated by the purchase by Mr. Wilbasky, of 94 acres, lying on the new Chili road leading from the city, and about one mile from its western limit, at $62 1-2 per acre, $6,875.

After these sales were made, a lot containing 72 acres on the Lyle Road, about one mile from the city line, was knocked down to H. L. Stevens at $71 per acre, $5,112.

Aggregate of sales for the day $58,267.

These operations will serve as an index to the value of lands in the vicinity of this city, though it must be borne in mind that a great portion thus sold, was unimproved.

Utica & Schenectada Rail Road.—The receipts upon this Road from the 2d to the 27th (26 days) August, amounted to $36,629 89. This is a much larger sum than was anticipated by its most sanguine friends.

Quick travelling.—A gentleman from Norfolk, Va. lately travelled from that city to Boston in sixty-seven hours inclusive of stoppages on the road to the amount of nineteen hours—making the actual travelling time forty-eight hours. All this, he says, was accomplished without being exposed to the evening air, or losing a night's sleep, travelling all the way by steamboats and rail roads, and at a cost of less than twenty-one dollars.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Best Sheep for the Common Farmer.

BY A.

The question has been sometimes asked, what kind of sheep are the most profitable for the *common farmer*—he whose flock can rarely exceed one or two hundred in number, if it reaches that amount?—and it has been answered in various ways, too frequently perhaps as preconceived notions or self interest at the time prompted. One farmer has maintained the exclusive superiority of the Saxony, another that of the Merino, while for the common farmer another has preferred the heavy bodied, long coarse wooled sheep, but little differing from our native sheep previous to the introduction of the Merino. An examination of the prices current for a year or two past will show that the average of the three kinds of wool would be respectively 70, 50, and 37½ cents per pound. The quantity produced on an average from the three kinds will not vary much from the following estimate:

Saxony, per sheep	2½	pounds,	70....	$1,75
Merino, "	3	"	60.....	1,80
Long wooled, "	4	"	37½....	1,50

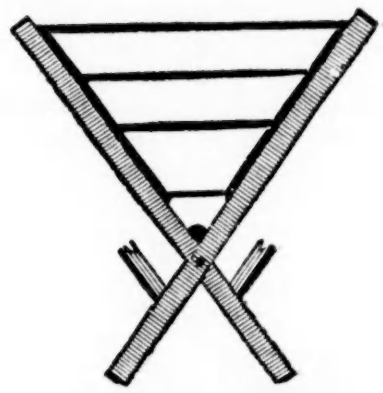
Some farmers, however, contend that the deficiency in fleece in the long wooled sheep is more than compensated by the greater weight of carcase; and in breeding expressly for the butcher, this consideration should undoubtedly have its weight. Besides, the acknowledged tenderness in rearing of the finer wooled kinds would operate as a drawback on their profit; still it would seem that at present prices fine wooled sheep are on the whole the most valuable. I would suggest however whether it would not be possible for a breed of sheep to be produced, which would be more profitable for the *common farmer*, by combining weight of carcase, hardihood of rearing, and sufficient fineness of wool, than any that is now generally known.

The Maryland Board of Agriculture proposed a series of questions to the agriculturists of that state, on some of the most important topics of farming, and the answers received and published, form a most valuable addition to our knowledge of the best methods of farming. One of these questions was as follows,—"What species of sheep do you consider the most valuable to farmers generally, and what are the best methods of managing sheep and lambs?" Among the answers to this question was one from Samuel Stevens, Esq., from which I extract the following sentence as well worthy of notice:

"On this subject (sheep growing) I possess the pride and ambition of a farmer, and fearless of contradiction, I pronounce the *Bakewell* sheep, bottomed on the Merino*, the most profitable. In the first place, the Merino gives a fine beautiful wool, and when crossed by the Bakewell, you add beauty and size, both having a predilection for fat, and are uncommon fine flavor, and what is important and remarkable, they are ready for the butcher at eighteen months old, and if suffered to remain until two years old, they will increase in beauty, size and fat, superior to any other breed of sheep I have ever seen, and on as little food."

There can be no doubt but that the long wool and fine carcase of the Bakewell or Leicester breed, engrafted on the fine wool and aptitude to fatten of the Merino, would produce a kind of sheep superior for *all* purposes to any that the common farmer now possesses. It is evident that the finer wooled flocks require more care and attention than the ordinary farmer can bestow with profit, and the ancient coarse wooled breeds furnished wool of such inferior quality that no man would think of having it manufactured into cloth. Some good sheep of the kind recommended for crossing are to be found in the country, and the general introduction of a crossed breed that shall combine the qualities proposed above, would be of most essential service to a vast majority of our farmers—men who have but little time to devote to theoretical experiments, but who would readily embrace any opportunity of so clearly adding to their profits. It is to be hoped this subject will not be lost sight of by sheep growers, but carried into effect as an object essential to our prosperity. A.

* NOTE.—To give the reader an idea of the pure Bakewell breed, I will state, that Mr. Barney, of Philadelphia, a year or two since, purchased a year old imported ram of this blood for $150. Another one imported at the same time was sold for $160, and taken to Ohio. The one purchased by Mr. Barney was a very large sheep, fine form, with wool 12 or 13 inches long, and shearing twelve and three-fourths pounds, when one year old. There can be little doubt that a cross of this fine animal with the silky merino, will prove a superior breed, and better for the ordinary farmer than any now existing.



Hay-Rack for Sheep.

BY I. S. L.

MR. TUCKER—I send you a description of a rack for foddering sheep, which I think far preferable to the one described in No. 4 of the current volume of your valuable paper. To construct the rack, take six pieces of scantling, four inches square, and six feet long, cross and halve them together nearly at right angles, so as to ferm three pairs of legs, resembling those of the support commonly employed in using the wood-saw. The place of their crossing should be two feet from their lower ends. On the outer side of each of the legs, four inches and a half below the cross, bore an inch hole at right angles with the leg; and two inches below that, bore another similar one, and into these drive pins. Between the pins, slide in boards seven inches wide; these, together with a bottom board well fitted in, form a trough, in which all the fine hay that is pulled from above will lodge; and in which you may feed grains or roots, if you please. The boards, forming the sides of the trough, should be made smooth, to prevent the sheep from tearing the wool from their necks. Above the cross, and on the inside, board closely to within seven inches of the upper side of the cross; lay in the bottom of the trough thus formed, a three inch square scantling, or a round pole of about equal size, and the rack is finished. Three pairs of legs are necessary for one rack, to keep the boards, which ought to be from 12 to 15 feet long, from springing.

The above described rack was invented by a neighboring farmer, Mr. Erastus Holt, and I think it worthy the attention of every sheep grower. I. S. L.

South Sheridan, Chautauque co., N. Y.

The Bob-tail Bull.

BY PLOUGHPOINT.

It is surprising to witness the extreme indifference manifested by many of our farmers respecting the animals kept by them for breeding. Provided they can accomplish the great end of propagating their species, nothing more seems to be desired, and form, and race, and blood, are entirely overlooked. This is particularly true of the bulls which throng our streets as thick and as worthless as in the sacred city of the Hindoos, Benares. In our extensive dairies where the calves are *deaconed*,—as knocking them on the head at three days old is termed at the east—it matters but little what the bull may be, yet the same disregard to form and blood prevails where the calves are to be kept for increasing the stock. Judging from appearances, many farmers select their bulls by the same rule which tradition says was once adopted by the good people of Connecticut, in making choice of those who were to be educated at college. In a family of boys, the one that was the most lazy, or weak, or sickly, was pitched upon, and he was deemed to be fit for nothing else; and when a calf gives indications that he will be good for nothing as an ox, and utterly unfit for fattening, why then he will do well enough for a bull, and a bull he remains.

The following extract from the address of an Illinois office seeker to his constituents, will show that this notion respecting cattle for breeding is not confined to our meridian. It seems an attempt had been made to improve the breed of cattle in that section of state, and as a preliminary step a law had been enacted prohibiting the running at large of inferior animals. This was a great grievance to the multitude, and forms the seventh item in the exposition of honest Richard Owen's "princapples," as he calls them:—

"I'm agin this bull law of which I've hearn so much. I do'nt admire a stump-tail bull in fly time, but the concarn is his and his owner's, and I don't see why a poor man have not as much a right to a bob-tail bull as a rich man have to a short horn. I condem' the law as invadin' private rights in the person of the bull, and I think the law should be so "tender of his feelin" as for to give him a remedy. If I'm elected, I never will appoint a bull suspector in the county."

The reader may smile at Dick's advising bob-tail bulls to "stand on their reserved rights," but a moment's reflection will convince him, that the very principle acted upon by Owen is carried

out in the conduct of many around him, if not by himself. Let every farmer see that in no department of his farm he keeps a bob-tail bull.

PLOUGHPOINT.

Cutting up Corn by the Roots.

BY J. S. P.

There has been much said this season about the corn crop, and it must be confessed that, owing to the coldness of the season, the corn harvest promises little to glad the heart of the husbandman. Much complaint has been heard in relation to the seed not germinating, and many impute it to the practice of cutting up corn by the roots; but this I know to be a mistake, having followed that practice for the last 18 years, yet never failed of having good seed in consequence of it.

It is true, that if corn is cut up and crowded into large bunches or stacks when damp, its germinating powers will be destroyed by the heat generated thereby, but if put up in small stacks, free from water, and well secured, the corn, when husked, will be found of the first quality. If corn thus saved is to be removed to the barn for husking, care should be taken not to crowd too much together, as it will heat in three or four days sufficiently to make it sprout, thus spoiling it for seed, as well as rendering it less valuable for domestic purposes. When corn thus cut up is husked in the field, the best ears should be selected for seed, being careful to leave sufficient husks on them for braiding them into bunches, to be hung up in a dry and secure place till needed for use.

Of the various modes of harvesting corn, I cosider that of cutting it up by the roots as the preferable one, and especially if nipped by a premature frost, since more sound corn will thereby be produced, while the stalks, if well cured, will make most excellent fodder, which of itself is sufficient to pay for cutting and harvesting the corn. I have known many farmers, after their stalks had been cured, husk their corn in the field, and through carelessness suffer the fodder to remain in the field exposed to autumnal rains till spoiled. This, to say the least of it, is a needless waste, and an evidence of a slovenly farmer.

J. S. P.

Sheffield, Aug. 13, 1836.

Note by the Transcriber.—I once had a field of corn struck by a severe frost in the latter end of August, the corn then being completely filled, though the glazing process had but partially commenced round the root of the ears. We supposed the crop spoiled, but at the suggestion of a friend, took scythes just at the opening of day, and before the sun had risen sufficiently high to dispel the frost, most of the corn was prostrate. The consequence was, that the warmth exhaling from the earth dispelled the frost, and no appearance of it was perceptible after the sun had exerted its influence on the stalks as they lay prostrate. In the afternoon the corn was gathered into small stacks, secured, and left to ripen. When the period for husking arrived, my corn came forth bright and sound, superior in fact to any I had before raised.

Fire.—On Sunday Evening last two houses and two barns were destroyed by fire at the Inlet bridge, in Ithaca.

The Crops.

In a recent excursion to the western border of the state, we took much pains to ascertain, from the best sources, the probable average of the wheat crop. The result of these inquiries is a conviction, that west of the Cayuga Lake, the product does not exceed half a fair average crop; that in Cayuga and Onondaga, the proportion diminishes to a third, and that in Oneida it will not be one-quarter of the quantity required for the population of the county. These counties embrace the great wheat district of our state. The causes of failure have been, a snowy winter, which smothered much of the grain, a wet spring, the hessian fly, and lastly, we expect to some extent, the grain-worm. This insect has been detected about Geneva and Ithaca, and we doubt not it has tended to diminish the product east of those places, as the farmers, not being sensible that the enemy was among them, omitted to look for it in their wheat fields till it had fallen and burrowed in the ground. The two first enumerated causes seem, however, principally to have operated to lessen the crop, and particularly the wet spring.

The corn crop seems diminutive in quantity, inferior in quality, and unpromising in product. An early frost would cause an almost total failure of a sound crop. We would repeat our advice, to harvest this crop as soon as the mass of the ears are glazed, as the means of making most both of the corn and the fodder.

We remarked, that both the wheat and corn crops looked best where the surface was most undulating and hilly, and better towards the heads than near the outlets of the small lakes. The cause of this is apparent. The heavy rains of May and June completely saturated the soil; so that where it was stiff, or reposed upon a tenacious subsoil, and the surface flat or but slightly sloping, the ground became virtually a concealed marsh, producing deleterious effects upon the wheat, and preventing the early working of the corn ground. We are persuaded, from its beneficial effects in our own grounds, that had a thorough system of under-draining been previously adopted upon many farms we saw, the expense of draining would have been nearly made up to the proprietors in the increased products of the past season. Although it may seem paradoxical, we are persuaded, and will hereafter endeavor to show, that under-draining, by rendering the soil more pervious to atmospheric and solar influences, is alike calculated to counteract the effects of drouth and habitual wetness.

The potato crop was suffering there, as here, from drouth. The tubers were small, and the hopes of an abundant crop were diminishing. Peas, oats and grass were abundant and heavy. Buckwheat looked well, though apprehensions were entertained that it would suffer from early frost and the dry weather. Slight frosts had been already experienced in some districts. In Seneca and Tompkins counties, large quantities of flax were being cut with the cradle or scythe, cultivated principally for the seed.

A correspondent near Trenton, N. J. writes thus:

"I yesterday had the product of ten acres of wheat threshed, and obtained 60 bushels. In an adjoining field of about equal fertility, I last year had at the rate of 22 bushels the acre, and is much better than some of my neighbors. One of them sowed ten bushels of wheat on good ground and obtained but 5 bushels. The snow and the fly together destroyed our prospects of winter grain. Oats are good. Mine yielded 40 bushels the acre. Maize, where the first planting stood well, is setting an unusual number of ears; but the season has been so cold and damp, that they seem likely to be small, and if early frosts should come the crop will generally be light."

From a review of the information from all the states bordering on the Atlantic, it is very evident, that the crops of bread-corn are uncommonly deficient; that prices must consequently be high, and that but for the probability of our receiving heavy importations of grain from Europe, the prospect of a scarcity would be alarming. With these prospects before us, it becomes a matter of duty, as well as of interest, to husband well our means, and to endeavor, by prudence and economy, to avert the evils which threaten, at least the indigent classes of our population, the coming winter.—*Albany Cult.*

WHEAT.—The quantity coming to market is light, and generally of inferior quality. A boat load, from over the mountains, that arrived last week, was refused by some of the millers of this place—fully one-third was said to be rotten, defective or sprouted grains. One parcel of new Flour, that has been tried here, made every one of the families that ate of it excessively sick. The farmers should take much pains in cleaning their wheat this season; and we will here copy, from the communication of the Messrs. Langhorne's, the mode of blowing out the imperfect and defective grains:

"After the wheat is cleaned in the usual way, take the wheat seive out of the shoe of the fan, and fill up the space occupied by the seive by a piece of plank; then raise the front of the fan about 4 inches, which will bring the wheat, as it falls off the plank, thus inserted, so near the apron as to blow out all the light grains. Should too much be blown out, raise the apron, and if the wheat is not sufficiently clean, lower the apron."

In this and other markets, there has been no material change in price, though crops that are strictly fine, and that would answer for family flour, would no doubt command a higher rate than our quotations.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

An Upper Canada paper, speaking of the crops in that vicinity, says, "the accounts from every part of this District are most cheering. The crops were never known to be more abundant; the principal of them are secured; and nothing but congratulation & rejoicing is heard among the farmers."

Early Frost.—We had frost on Sunday morning. The whole season has been cold. We have had neither thunder or lightning but once in about six weeks. The prevalent winds have been north of east and west, and it is unusually dry as well as cold. Corn and potatoes will be very light.—*Syracuse Standard.*

THE CORN TRADE.—Bread-stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of $12,000,000. In 1835, (we speak, in both cases, of the commercial year, ending 30th September,) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value in about the same proportion. In 1831, the value of bread-stuffs *imported* was onley $1032, whereas in 1835 it had increased to $311,116. The year ending 30th of the present month, will show still smaller exports of these articles, and larger imports. And the ensuing year, from present appearances will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the Northernmost States, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain-growing country in the world becoming dependant upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread!—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞ A curious and sensible friend of ours has made a calculation of the difference to the farmer between having a *gate* to his inclosure, instead of *bars;* and has found that, on the supposition that the bars are to be taken down but once each day, the difference in time for one year would pay for the erection of *three gates!* In addition to this a good gate is a pretty ornament to a farm.—*Bangor Far.*

On the Culture of Wheat.

BY TH. J. RANDOLPH.

Read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, and ordered to be published in the Farmer's Register.

In obedience to a resolution of this Society, appointing essayists at their October meeting, in 1835, I have the honor to submit the following communication upon the culture of wheat.

Although deep culture is important, if not indispensable with all plants, to permit their roots to penetrate the soil freely in search of food and moisture, and to allow the water in heavy rains to subside without abrading and gulleying undulating lands, or drowning those that are level, it may be doubted whether it be proper to effect this by frequent ploughing, and intermixing too perfectly the surface with the inferior soil or clay. Nature in all her operations, manures on the surface, and forms there the soil which is best adapted to the growth of vegetation; and if this is inverted by the plough, she reinstates it in its original position as soon as the land is permitted to remain undisturbed a sufficient length of time, by a process more rapid in warm weather, and on rich soil, where there is much vegetable matter; and slower where the land is less fertile, and the weather colder. This is strikingly exemplified by a fact well known to most farmers, viz: that when good land (particularly clover land) with a distinctly marked surface of dark soil is fallowed for wheat, sown with the harrow upon one ploughing, and permitted to lie a year or two in clover, after the crop of wheat, the dark soil is found again formed upon the surface, occupying the position in which the clay was left by the previous ploughing,and the clay, that which was occupied by the inverted soil: a change of clay into soil, and soil into clay. A question naturally arises, what good results from forcing the land to this double process? I should think, none. Economy of labor, however, requires this to be done, as an expeditious mode of disposing of the vegetable matter, by burying it with the plough; but with one ploughing, the necessity ceases for that crop.

I have said that this process was more rapid on rich soils where there was much vegetable matter, and in warm weather, than on poorer soils and in cold weather. I suppose it accomplished by the gases evolved in the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under by the plough. If the weather is warm, and the vegetation green, succulent and abundant, the decomposition is rapid, and the quantity of gas disengaged is great. Of these, the carbonic is deemed the great stimulant of vegetable life; and being heavier than atmospheric air, but lighter than the soil, it rises to the surface, insinuating itself into the instertices of the clay brought up by the plough, saturates it, and accomplishes the first process of its conversion into soil. Hence, the cause of a well known fact, that fallows made in June, July, and early in August, become many shades darker on the surface, although exposed to the scorching rays of a summer's sun, and prior to a renewed growth of vegetation upon them. Whilst it less frequently occurs on those made in September, and on those in October rarely, until the next year, vegetation being drier, less succulent, the days shorter, the nights longer and cooler, and every circumstance less favorable to a rapid decomposition in these months. A similar process has taken place on the corn land after the cultivation of the corn has ceased, and before seed time. The fertile appearance of these lands at that time is familiar to every one. [*a*] This recently formed and forming soil, my experience has convinced me, is the proper surface for wheat. A second ploughing, or fallow intermixes it with the inferior soil, and the use of the large plough on corn land produces the same effect. I formerly believed two ploughings necessary as a perfect preparation for a wheat crop. When pressed for time, I used heavy harrows as a substitute for a second ploughing, often where there was a strong growth of summer grass: such portions have always produced more grain though perhaps less straw, than that which had been twice ploughed. I once fallowed twenty or thirty acres of land in February, ploughed it with a two horse plough whenever the grass and weeds grew in the summer—it was ploughed, in all, five times before seeding on the first of October, and although it suffered from no disaster, it produced a wretched crop for the year and the land. I have occasionally coultered and harrowed small pieces of land, and prepared them without turning the surface with the plough; and have, uniformly, found the straw brighter, and the wheat more in perfection, than on the adjacent land which had been ploughed, and the surface inverted, although both were very fine. In 1822, on four plantations then under my direction, the corn crop being very forward, about half of it was removed in September, and the land ploughed with three-horse ploughs. The preparation appeared to be perfect, the earth light and thoroughly pulverized, and the grass entirely rotted: the land was harrowed and then sown, and the seed harrowed in. In the mean time, the grass had continued to grow on the portions of the field not ploughed. When the seeding of the first was completed, the rest was sown among a heavy crop of grass, with scoops, merely scarifying the surface, for nothing more could be done: the whole process was tedious and unpromising, yet the perfect preparation by which the soil had been inverted by the large plough, produced a much inferior crop to the other: the result was the same at each plantation. In putting in wheat on corn land with small ploughs, I have often laid them aside for the large plough on account of the heavy coats of grass on rich spots, old tobacco lots, &c., resuming the small plough again on passing them. The product and appearance of those spots of better land thus prepared were always inferior to that of inferior land ploughed with the small plough. I could add many instances of a similar kind with similar results.

From my observations and experience, I deduce the following conclusion:

1. That to insure the best crop, lands should be fallowed early, viz: before the middle of August.

2. That the surface acted upon by this process of a re-formation of soil, is the proper one into which the grain should be put.

3. That a second ploughing with a large plough in fallows, and its use in preparing corn land for wheat, is disadvantageous. Nature, in both instances, has prepared a better surface than can be prepared by art.

4. That the mixing the newly formed soil, fully saturated with carbonic gas, with the inferior soil, prevents as quick and vigorous growth of wheat, and as early and as perfect maturity.

If the fallows have been ploughed early, and a crop of summer grass has grown upon them they may be stirred with the small plough or coulter, if hard, or harrowed, if mellow, so as to pulverize and smooth the surface, without regarding the grass and the wheat sown among it. The first frost kills the grass, and it acts as beneficial covering to the wheat. [*b*] When the fallows are prepared, and the corn crop sufficiently forward to take off in September, the corn land may be ploughed with the small plough, and harrowed ready for seeding, and thus enable the farmer to put all his teams to the harrow, and sow a large crop in a few days. Selecting his own time for seeding, he may hope to escape the dangers of early and late fly, and do much to insure a fair crop from his land. In anticipation of this, it is desirable to plant a corn which will mature itself somewhat earlier than the kinds now cultivated. We have a corn in this neighborhood well adapted to this purpose, which yields well. If the corn is too late to commence removing in time to prepare your land in September, the balks can be broken before the corn is taken off. You will then, upon removing the corn in the latter end of the month, have only to plough the list and harrow the land, to be ready for seeding. If a proper seed bed is prepared, one harrowing is sufficient to cover the grain. [*c*] In October of 1833, I had sown in this manner 300 acres in four days and a half, employing eight harrows with two horses each, and two with a yoke of oxen each; in all, ten harrows. The teams were never hurried until the last day for a few hours, when there was an appearance of rain. The same hands and teams were closely employed the next four days in putting in forty acres of rough corn land. This present month (October, 1835,) six days have been taken to put in three hundred and forty acres of land, eighty of which were rough with stone and stumps. The team employed the same.

When tobacco is cultivated as a mixed crop, the early corn ought to be planted. It does not attain such size of stalk, and can be removed with less labor, severing it at the ground, and stacking it on the field without pulling the fodder or butting the tops. Enough hay should be made to serve the farm, and the time given to tobacco and other operations which is usually spent unprofitably about the fodder. I am satisfied that corn is less injured to be cut up, with the fodder and top on, than to take them off and leave it standing in the field. In the first place it cures; in the latter, it withers. I have heard a judicious farmer estimate, as fair work, 200 lbs. per day, the average of hands employed in gathering and securing fodder; of hay, 1000 lbs. The use of the revolving horse rake on smooth land would much increase the latter average. I am aware, that in recommending the stacking of corn on the field, I am running counter to the opinions of some of our best farmers. I would not recommend it where the corn could be housed; but when it cannot be done, from attention to the tobacco crop, lateness of ripening, or deficiency of labor, I deem it better to lose the ground covered by stalks, than the greater loss from late seeding. The injury of running your teams and carts over the fields in dry weather after the wheat is sown and up, in removing the corn, I estimate very lightly.

Note [*a*].—That this process must be effected by the action of the gasses, is proven from the uniform fertility of grave yards. Here the bodies do not come in contact with the surface. It must be by the generated gas forcing its way through the fresh dry earth. Would a culture of several feet make poor land rich? I think not. Manures never sink. Upon light, sandy soils with too small a portion of clay to imbibe and retain the gases, they penetrate easily, and escape rapidly; such require frequent applications of manure, but in smaller quantities—it acts promptly, but evaporates with the culture of a crop. Stiff clays, deficient in aperient particles, are not sufficiently permeable to the gas; the particles become compacted together by rains so as to expel it before it can be sufficiently imbibed. They close so completely over the manures as to exclude the air, and arrest their decomposition. Upon such soils, manure ploughed under may be found, two or three years after, retaining its original appearance, but its fertilizing principle gone; for such, straw, half rotted manures that act as a temporary aperient, are best. Sand, or some substitute for it, is necessary for its mechanical effects as an aperient to every good soil. Its excess makes a quick soil soon exhausted; its deficiency, a stiff, slow soil. In addition, there are, no doubt, chemical combinations in all soils, rendering some capable of fertility, others not. The sterility of any soil may be temporarily overcome by the application of animal or vegetable manures. But, *quære:* Will not an originally poor soil, if made ever so rich by manures, left to itself without cultivation, lapse into its original sterility? and will not one, originally fertile, when exhausted, become rich if left undisturbed long enough?

[*b*].—Blue grass fallows will probably require a second ploughing to destroy it. The first ploughing on this grass should always be made before the grass seeds, as the plants are easily destroyed if disturbed about the time of their seeding. If fallowing is postponed until July or August, the crop becomes very precarious. It will most frequently happen, that after much time and labor has been spent, it will be injured or destroyed by the turf. If such lands cannot be ploughed in May, or early in June, this grass

may be destroyed, or crippled, by hard grazing from spring until June or July—it being a grass without aftermath, or ground leaf, each spire is a seed-bearing spire, and the grazing necessarily confined of these, and if it is not permitted to seed, it perishes. It is a grass never found upon commons, or on road sides, where it is perpetually grazed. It will probably be found, that grasses bear grazing in proportion to the quantity of ground leaf they put forth.

[c].—Some persons object to the harrow, as not covering the grain deep enough. If a grain of wheat is buried over 2 or 3 inches deep, it forms a point near the surface from whence (if the plant is sown early, and the fall growth vigorous) it puts forth roots, and the spire and roots below that joint perish that fall, and the plant thrives by these surface roots.

Diseases of Sheep, &c.

For the Foot Rot in Sheep.—Take alum, green vitriol and white mercury, the first in the largest proportion; dissolve them in water, and after the hoof is pared, anoint it with a feather, and bind on a rag all over the foot. The Middlesex shepherds use the green vitriol alone, after pounding it fine. Others again anoint with a feather dipped in aqua fortis, or weak nitric acid. The drovers to Smithfield carry a bottle of this with them, to apply to lame sheep. It hardens the hoof, and enables the sheep to travel better. Another mode is to spread 3 or 4 inches slaked lime over a floor, pare the sheep's feet well, and turn them into this house, where they may remain for a few hours, and then be put into a dry pasture. The treatment may be twice or thrice repeated.

To prevent the foot rot.—Keep the sheep in dry pastures, and if stony the better; examine them often and carefully; and when any fissures or cracks, attended with heat, make their appearance, apply oil of turpentine and common brandy. When these do not avail, wash the diseased part, and pare as close as possible without drawing blood, and apply some of the caustics above named. In all cases it is of great consequence that the animal be afterwards exposed only to a moderate temperature—be invigorated with proper food, and kept in clean, early, dry pasture.

To prevent sheep from catching cold after being shorne.—Rub them with water saturated with salt, or plunge them in sea water.

To cure the scab.—Sir Joseph Banks gave the following prescription to the Society for the encouragement of arts: take 1 lb. of quicksilver, ½ lb. Venice turpentine, ½ pint oil of turpentine, and 4 lbs. hog's lard; rub them in a mortar till they are well incorporated. Then begin at the head of the sheep, proceed from between the ears along the back, to the end of the tail; the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be touched, and as the furrow is made, the finger, slightly dipped in the ointment, is to be drawn along the bottom of it, where it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool. From this make similar furrows down the shoulders and thighs to the legs, and if the animal is much infected, two should be drawn along each side, and the ointment applied in all.

To cure the measles in swine.—The existence of the disease can only be known by the animal not thriving or fattening like the rest. Put into the food of each hog, once or twice a week, as much crude pounded antimony as will lie on a shilling. This is very proper for any feeding swine, though they have no disorder. A small quantity of the flour of brimstone will be found of great service, if occasionally given to swine. But the best way is to *prevent* disease, by keeping their sties clean and dry, and to allow them air, exercise, and plenty of clean straw.

Cure for cattle swelled with green food.—Give a dose of train oil, which, after repeated trials, says the Farmer's Magazine, has been found to prove successful. The quantity of oil must vary according to the age and size of the animal. For a grown up beast give a pint, which must be administered with a bottle, taking care to rub the stomach well, in order to make it go down. After receiving this medicine it must be made to walk about, until such time as the swelling begins to subside.—*Cultivator.*

NEW YORK MARKET.

Week ending Saturday, Sept. 3.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday remarks: For a wonder we have nothing later frm Europe since our last. The season is most favorable for business, the weather uncommonly pleasant. The fashionables have mostly returned, our boarding houses and hotels are consequently full. A large business is doing, particularly on the canals. The amount of goods forwarding to the West has never been equalled. The money market is relieved, and every thing in the city is in a prosperous state.

ASHES—Notwithstanding the decline in the European markets, prices are fully sustained, pots have been rather dull within a day or two, sales at 6 for pots, and 8 for pearls. The supplies this year have been much larger than usual; but sellers have been promptly met by buyers, and generally at improving prices.

FLOUR—The active speculation of last week has rather subsided, and flour has for the last three days been quite dull, prices rather yield, but not materially. There begins to be more confidence in the corn crop, still the season is not sufficiently advanced to decide the fate of the corn crop; on the whole the market leaves off pretty much as it commenced this week. Western $8 50. Ohio 8 25a8 37; Georgetown 9 25.

GRAIN—All descriptions keep up, and the market miserably supplied, about 6000 bushels of Rye, and pretty much all that has arrived has been taken at 1,12½. But a poor supply of corn, sales of 2000 Ohio 90a95c; 5000 Southern 100a102 and Northern at 112½. Northern Oats 52a53. 1000 bushels middle county wheat at 1,75.

HAY has advanced, old is selling at $1,50, and new at 90a1 18.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is firm and supplies rather limited. Prime is more abundant however, prices continue the same. The stock of Beef for the late season is large and there will be more than usual left over. The period of receiving new beef has nearly reached us and in three or four weeks no doubt new will make its appearance pretty plentiful.

EXCHANGE DOMESTIC—It is not difficult now to negotiate bills or notes on the southern and western states; on the contrary, in the cotton growing states a very large amount is wanted to place funds there to invest in cotton. Exchange consequently on Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are taken at very moderate prices.

EXCHANGE FOREIGN—There has been great uniformity in the rates for the last month; by the last packet however, there was a little more activity, and a larger amount of bills on London were sold at 107½. No change in the rates on France. The bill market is intrinsically below par, although nominally above; it is an extraordinary fact that, with all the immense importations from abroad, the world is in debt to America—the fact is fully established by the circumstance, that no specie of consequence is exported.

MONEY—The market continues tight, but by no means as scarce as it has been for some time past. The banks discount with tolerable freedom, and the regular merchant who neither embarks in real estate or stock speculation, finds no difficulty in getting from the banks what he is fairly entitled to. There has however, been one considerable failure this week in the flour trade, a firm of high credit and much esteemed. It is said to be large and caused by investments in real estate. By those most acquainted it is supposed there will be no deficiency. There is nevertheless a good demand for money in Wall street. The immense amount of long paper that is given for importations, keeps the street well stocked. Paper having six to eight months to run, and which is beyond bank limit, is abundant at 1 to 1½ per ct. a month. Money on sold stocks is to be had with greater ease, and at lower rates than for some time past. The driving of small notes out of circulation, or all bills under five dollars, which took place on the 1st of September, will no doubt cause an increased demand for

SPECIE—As all the four installments from France have been received, and as there are none now due until one and two years, we may expect a suspension of imports except on individual account. The receipts for the last six months have been very great, and as the rate of exchange keeps down, will no doubt be considerable. We are however, without our usual supply from Mexico; the difficulties that exist between Texas and that country, effectually stop all exports of specie.

The days of the Deluge returned.—According to the Paris West Tennessean, the prophecy of some learned soothsayer, that it would rain incessantly for forty days in Henry county, of that state, commencing July 25th, has been so far fulfilled, as it has up to August 12th been pouring down for 18 days.

ROCHESTER MARKET—*Sept.* 9.

At the close of last week wheat was selling at $1,68. The price, most of the present week, has been $1,69a$1,75. Flour $8,50a9,00

List of Payments

For the Farmer from July 29, to Sept. 8, 1836.

For vol. 6.

Upper Alton Rea. Room	Zephany Merriman.
James White.	Seth Weed.
H. C. Miller.	Hiram W. M'Clure.
Matthew Young.	Silas Barnes.
Charles Collins.	J. G. Russell.
Dr. James Mellen.	Leonard Thompson.
Silas Gifford.	Isaac Post.
Elihu M. Stickney.	Abraham M. Underhil'.

From July 1836 to July 1837.

Capt. Van Baerle.	Jeffrey Robe.
Cock & Noyes.	Ralph Cheney.
Ezra Northrop.	John Dormer.
Rev. Robt. McDowell.	J. Sanderson.

From July 1835 to July 1836.

Russell Doane.	Solomon Stone.
A. P. Beman.	Moses Wells.
Ishmael Gardner.	G. W. Graves.

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Hawley & Winchell.	James Peters.
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For vols. 5 & 6.

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Durham Bull for Sale.

INDEPENDENCE, a full blood, Short Horn Durham Bull, from the stock of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, now 16 months old, a very fine animal, is offered for sale. Also, a Horse and Mare of fine figure and carriage, and uncommonly fast trotters. For particulars address (postage paid) JOHN LAMB, Elmira, Chemung co. N. Y.
sept 10—3t

From Whetherill's Bridgewater Treatise.

Vastness of the Universe.

The aspect of the world, even without any of the peculiar light which science throws upon it, is fitted to give us an idea of the greatness of the Power by which it is directed and governed, far exceeding any notions of power and greatness which are suggested by any other contemplation. The number of human beings who surround us, the various conditions requisite for their life, nutrition, well-being, all fulfilled; the way in which these conditions are modified, as we pass in thought to other countries, by climate, temperament, habit; the vast amount of the human population of the globe thus made up; yet man himself but one among almost endless tribes of animals: the forest, the field, the desert, the air, the ocean; all teeming with creatures whose bodily wants are as carefully provided for as his; the sun, the clouds, the winds, all attending as it were, on these organized beings, a host of beneficent energies, unwearied by time and succession, pervading every corner of the earth; this spectacle cannot but give the contemplator a lofty and magnificent conception of the author of so vast a work, of the ruler for so many and varied wants, the director and adjuster of such complex and jarring interests.

But when we take a more exact view of this spectacle, and aid our vision by the discoveries which have been made of the structure and extent of the universe, the impression is incalculably increased.

The number and variety of animals, the exquisite skill displayed in the structure, the comprehensive and profound relations by which they are connected, far exceeding any thing which we could in any degree have imagined. But the view of the universe expands also on another side. The earth, the globular body thus covered with life, is not the only globe in the universe. There are, circling about our own suns, six others, so far as we can judge, perfectly analogous in their nature; besides our moon and other bodies analogous to it. No one can resist the temptation to conjecture, that these globes, some of them, much larger than our own, are not dead and barren; but they are like ours, occupied with organization, life, intelligence. To conjecture is still all that we can do, yet even by the perception of such a possibility, our view of the kingdom of nature is enlarged and elevated. The outermost of the planetary globes of which we have spoken is so far from the sun, that the central luminary must appear to the inhabitants of that planet, if any there are, no larger than Venus does to us; and the length of their year will be eighty-two of ours.

But astronomy carries us still onwards. It teaches us, that with the exception of the planets already mentioned, the stars which we see have no immediate relation to our system. The obvious supposition is that they are of the nature and order of our sun; the minuteness of their apparent magnitude agrees, on this supposition with the enormous and almost inconceivable distance which from all the measurements of astronomers, we are led to attribute to them. If then these are suns, they may, like our sun, have planets revolving round them; that these may, like our planet, be the seats of vegetable and animal life; we may thus have in the universe worlds, no one knows how many, no one can guess how varied; but however many, however varied, they are still but so many provinces in the same empire, subject to common rules, governed by a common power.

But the stars which we see with the naked eye, are only a very small portion of those which the telescope unveils to us. The most imperfect telescope will discover some that are invisible without it, the very best instrument perhaps does not show us the most remote. The number which crowd some parts of the heavens is truly marvellous. Dr. Herschel calculated that a portion of the milky way, about ten degrees long, and two and a half broad, contained two hundred and fifty-eight thousand. In a sky so occupied, the moon would eclipse two thousand of such stars at once.

We learn too from the telescope that even in this province the variety of nature is not exhausted. Not only do the stars differ in color and appearance, but some of them grow periodically fainter and brighter, as if they were dark on one side, and revolved on their axis. In other cases two stars appear close to each other, and in some of these cases it has been clearly established, that the two have a motion of revolution about each other; thus exhibiting an arrangement before unguessed, and giving rise possibly, to new conditions of worlds. In other instances again, the telescope shows, not luminous points, but extended masses of diluted light like bright clouds, hence called *nebulæ*. Some have supposed that such nebulæ by further condensation might become suns; but for such opinions we have nothing but conjecture. Some stars again have undergone permanent changes, or have absolutely disappeared, as the celebrated star of 1572, in the constellation of Cassiopea.

If we take the whole range of created objects in our own system, from the sun down to the smallest animalcule, and suppose such a system or something in some way analagous to it, to be repeated for each of the millions of stars thus revealed to us, we have a representation of the material parts of the universe, according to a view that many minds receive as a probable one, and referring this aggregate of systems to the author of the universe, as in our own system, we have thus an estimate of the extent to which his creative energy would appear to have been exercised in the material world.

If we consider further the endless and admirable contrivances and adaptations which philosophers and observers have discovered in every portion of our knowledge, showing us something new in this respect: and if we combine this consideration with the thought how small a portion of the universe our system, every new step of our knowledge includes, we shall without being able at all to discern the extent of the skill and wisdom thus displayed, see something of the character, the design, and of the copiousness and ampleness the means which the scheme of the world exhibits. And when we see that the tendency of all the arrangements which we comprehend, is to support the existence, to develope the faculties, to promote the well-being of these countless species of creatures; we shall have some impression of the beneficence and love of the Creator, as manifested in the physical government of his creation.

The American Mechanic.

Whatever may be the "pomp, glory, or circumstances," of the great men of the world—whatever may be the dazzling pageantry of high life—the glitter of fashionable society, and splendid misery of those who believe that they must govern those who toil; there is no situation in this world more enviable than that plain American Mechanic—free for every thing for which Heaven designed him; untrammelled in his opinions, and left to the guidance of his own genius, he walks erect in the full stature of man. Earning, with his own hands, the means by which he supports himself; protected by government, which like the sun, sheds its light—its fostering care upon all—who shall gainsay his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor, in the way which best may please him?

Under our government, prudence, industry, and economy, are sure to meet with their reward—and it should be remembered by every mechanic, that the road to preferment and official dignity is open to every one. All that the people want in those that serve them is fidelity and patriotism—true to the constitution, and intelligence enough to perform their duty.

How much then, it behooves the American Mechanic to make himself worthy the highest honor the people can confer. It is the duty of an American to render himself competent to act on all occasions as becomes an American citizen. *Intelligence, education, and study are within the reach of every man.---Yankee Farmer.*

25,000 Mulberry Trees.

WE have 25 000 White Italian Mulberry Trees 3 years old, which we will sell at $25 per 1000, or $3 per 100. If 5000 or upwards are taken, a deduction will be made.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
sept 3 Rochester Seed Store.

20,000 GENUINE Morus multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberrry, of one and two years' growth, by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Also—30,000 White *M*ulberry, of one and two years' growth—for sale by ASA ROWE.
Greece, August 3, 1836.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
17, *Exchange-street, Rochester.*

BUYS and sells Farms and City Property on commission, and attends to the collection of Mortgages.

☞ Several valuable Farms for sale.
February, 1836. feb 20f6m*

2000 Saxony Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on Thursday the 15th September next, the flock of Saxony Sheep belonging to the estate of the late Robert S. Rose, Esq. consisting of 2000, a large proportion of which are ewes, and all of a very superior quality. The flock will be offered in lots of 20 and upwards. The sale to take place at 10 A. M. at the former residence of the late Mr. Rose, 3 miles east of Geneva.

This very valuable flock of sheep is offered for sale in consequence of the recent sale of the farm on which they have for many years been kept.

Also, at the same time and place, 25 head of Cattle, 15 Horses, the utensils of an extensive farming establishment, and four hundred tons of good Hay.

TERMS—All sums above $50, one year's approved credit, with interest. G. L. ROSE.
aug 27-f3t

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County, Rochester, July* 23, 1836.—A general election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. ELIAS POND, Sheriff.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany, July 15, 1836.

Sir—I hereby give you notice that at the next general election of this state, to be held on the 7th 8th and 9th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected.

I also give you notice that a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District in the place of John Griffin, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

N. B.—The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of a Representative to Congress from the 28th Congressional District, and that 42 Electors of President and Vice President are also to be chosen at the general election aforesaid. They will also give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in county offices which may exist. july26

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamenta Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.
Greece, *Monroe co.* N. Y. Sept. 13, 1836.